Remarks/Arguments:

This is a reply to the office action of March 11.

We have deleted claim 12 which was directed to the baculovirus produced from the method. With deletion of claim 12,
the 35 USC 101 rejection and the 35 USC 102 rejection are no longer relevant.

With respect to the objections to claims 5, 7, 8 and 11, those claims have been amended to define the invention more clearly.

Claim 5 defines the suitable amount of occlusion bodies working stock as having approximately 2×10^{12} occlusion bodies. Support for this definition can be found on page 5 line 5.

Claim 7 has been amended to use the same reference terms as set out in claim 1. It is important to note that both the baculovirus inoculum in the initial step and the resultant extracted occlusion derived virus from the first stage were produced from caterpillar larvae.

With reference to claim 8, it is important to inoculate the cell culture with relatively high MOI to reduce the number of passages of the virus. The more the passages of the virus in cell culture, the greater are the number of FP (few polyhedra) mutants or DIP (defective interfering particles) mutants. Amended claim 8 defines the MOI as "MOI that can be as low as 2.5×10^{10} occlusion bodies to 5×10^{5} cells per ml". Support for this definition can be found in the body of the specification on page 5 line 10.

With regards to claim 11, we have amended the claim by removing reference to the VPM3 media. It is important to note that the extraction method works without the

need of proteases. Without proteases, such as trypsin, the extraction method is simpler and cheaper.

Claim 1 has been amended by adding the subject matter of canceled claim 2 so as to more clearly define the invention. Other changes have been made in the claims by following the examiner's suggestions.

The method of the present patent application involves using both *in vivo* and *in vitro* techniques in order to avoid or minimize the production of mutant or defective baculovirus. The method of the present invention achieves the previously unattainable result of mass production of high quantities of baculovirus by incubating baculovirus with caterpillar larvae (*in vivo* section), obtaining occlusion bodies from infected caterpillar larvae, extracting occlusion derived virus from the occlusion bodies, inoculating insect cell culture with the occlusion derived virus and incubating for a period of time that enables four of five passages of baculovirus (*in vitro* section), before harvesting the baculovirus. The method is both novel and inventive, achieving a result that has hitherto not been previously achieved.

In light of the amendments and supporting argument we respectfully request favorable reconsideration of the application.

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September 9, 2008